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are being made to secure in cooperation with the Canadian government, magnetic observations on the eighteen-months' cruise of the Canadian steamer *Arctic* (formerly the *Gauss*), among the Arctic Islands north of the Magnetic North Pole. Mr. W. E. W. Jackson has been detailed by the minister of marine and fisheries, to duty on the *Arctic*. Magnetic, meteorological, electric and tidal observations will be attempted. Dr. Bauer recently visited the *Arctic* at Quebec, commanded by Captain J. E. Bernier, and arranged with him and Professor Stupart at Toronto regarding the magnetic and electric instruments and accessories to be supplied by the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism and as to the methods of work to be followed.

THE London *Times* states that Mr. C. Kenrick Gibbons has presented to the Zoological Gardens a large number of the small fresh-water fish from Barbados known as "millions" (*Girardinus poecilloides*). These little fish, which have been placed in a tank in the tortoise house, are of special interest because of their supposed action in preventing malaria. Malaria is very much less common in Barbados than in other West Indian islands, and it has been suggested that this freedom is due to the presence of enormous quantities of the "millions" in the fresh-water pools. The little fish are very voracious, and destroy large numbers of the larvæ of mosquitoes that spread malaria. The males are about half an inch long, with brilliant iridescent colors, and large black spots on the sides. The females are considerably larger and less highly colored. It is understood that experiments are going to be made with the introduction of these fish into tropical countries where malaria is prevalent.

THERE is, it appears, in Great Britain a National Canine Defense League, which claims that 1,250 medical men have signed a petition in favor of a bill now before Parliament exempting dogs from vivisection, and further that 388 members have given their written promise to support the measure.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, of Hawaii, was established by act of the legislature last March. The new college will be located at Honolulu. A site for the campus and buildings has been secured in Manoa Valley, commanding a fine view of the ocean. Professor John W. Gilmore, of the Pennsylvania State College, has been chosen president. The college will open on September 4.

ON August 15, fire destroyed the main building of the large barn of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst. Two valuable Holstein and Jersey bulls and eleven calves, together with a large quantity of hay and farm machinery, were also burned. The loss is estimated at about \$40,000.

Two upper floors of Curtis Hall, used as dormitories, at Tufts College, were destroyed by a fire of unknown origin on the 16th instant, with damage of \$5,000.

PROFESSOR OTTO FRANK, of Giessen, has been elected professor of physiology, at Munich, to succeed the late Professor Carl von Voit.

DR. NAGEL, of Berlin, has become professor of physiology at Rostock.

DR. CURT HENSEL, professor of mathematics at Marburg, has been called to Leipzig.

THE HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL

THE Official Register of Harvard University in its issue of this week contains the first detailed announcement of the Graduate School of Business Administration which will be opened to students on October 1, under the direction of Dean Edwin F. Gay. The unique feature of the school, both in Harvard experience and in the educational world, is that the new school starts with the requirement of a college degree for admission. Upon that foundation of liberal education it rests a severe two years' course, partly prescribed and partly elective, leading to the degree of Master in Business Administration and representing work in the following special fields: Banking and finance, accounting and auditing, insur-

ance, industrial organization, transportation, commercial law, economic resources, and public service. Courses in French, German, and Spanish Correspondence will be offered with the special object of enabling graduates of the school to read and write letters in these languages and to understand the accepted forms of business correspondence. Two of the most important courses to be offered will be entitled respectively: "Corporation Finance" and "Industrial Organization." Among those who have been engaged to lecture on Corporation Finance are Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations in the U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor; Frederick P. Fish; Professor Edwin S. Meade, of the University of Pennsylvania; James F. Jackson, ex-chairman of the Massachusetts Railroad Commission; C. C. Burlingham, of New York, receiver of the Westinghouse Company; Judge C. M. Hough, of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York; F. A. Cleveland, of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, and G. W. Wickersham, the New York lawyer. Among those who have been engaged to lecture on Industrial Organization are Frederick W. Taylor, ex-president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and a leading authority on factory organization; J. O. Fagan, a signalman employed by the Boston and Maine Railroad, the author of the recent articles in the *Atlantic Monthly* entitled "Confessions of a Signalman," and Russell Robb, of the firm of Stone & Webster, Boston.

One of the most important features of the school will be the practical work required of each student in the summer. The object of this work will be twofold, first, to teach the student from practical experience and observation the elements of business that can not be taught in the class-room, and, secondly, to bring them in contact with the men with whom their life work is to be done. The school does not pretend to graduate men who will begin at the top or high up in their several lines of business. It does aim to teach them how to work and how to apply powers of observation, analysis, and invention to practical business problems.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

CONCERNING TWO DEFECTIVES

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Inquiries from various parts of this country show that the newspapers have given wide publication to a yellow telegram from San José concerning the Lick Observatory. It was reported that the observatory carpenter, going violently insane, had driven the astronomers and a party of visiting students out of the buildings, that the telescopes were at the mercy of his wrath, and that he was overcome and put under restraint at the expense of a struggle. The facts are that the carpenter became mildly insane; that no one left the buildings on his account; that he was watched and could have been apprehended at any time; that he was not near the telescopes; and that he submitted meekly to arrest by the sheriff. A competent jury would probably decide that this mild lunatic was less harmful to the public than the penny-a-liner who took advantage of millions of helpless newspaper readers. Is the Associated Press at the command of such as he?

W. W. CAMPBELL

SORES ON COLTS

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Some ten or twelve years ago I had about fifty colts born on my farm. When they were foaled, they appeared without a blemish. But within ten days after, the hair would fall off a spot averaging two inches long and a half inch wide, leaving a raw sore, which would, in the course of ten days, heal over, leaving a scar. Shortly after, a new crop of hair covered the spot, which by its different "sheen" would render the location of the "sore" visible for several months. The location of this sore is invariably in the hollow of the hock joint, upon the external facies of the leg, with the long diameter perpendicular as the colt stands, thus being somewhat diagonal to the Tendo Achilles. Fifteen years of close observation shows it to be an invariable feature of a colt's life in Louisiana. A number of years ago I called the attention of Dr. W. H. Dalrymple, of Baton Rouge, La. (who needs no introduction